

OCTOBER, 1931

# JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

## CONTENTS

Time Measures and the Law, by George Gordon Battle . . . . .	81
Railroad Viewpoints, by J. Welch . . . . .	85
As the Banker Sees It, by Professor H. Parker Willis . . . . .	89
Result of Questionnaires, by Professor C. C. Wylie . . . . .	98
Time Problems of Schools, by Dr. William T. Bawden . . . . .	101
Fundamental Problems, by Phillippe Gerigny . . . . .	103
Helping the Accountant, by I. B. McGladrey . . . . .	108
Developments in Europe:	
From the House of Commons, by C. David Stelling . . . . .	112
France's Awakening, by Paul Louis Hervier . . . . .	119
Switzerland's Verdict, by Professor Emile Marchand . . . . .	123
From the Mailbag . . . . .	124
Editorial . . . . .	125
Current Press Comment . . . . .	126
Membership Lists . . . . .	127

*Published by*  
THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.  
485 Madison Avenue  
New York City

REVISED TWELVE-MONTH CALENDAR

The World Calendar											
JANUARY						FEBRUARY					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL						MAY					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE						JULY					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	..	..
LEAP DAY											
The Second Saturday June 30th											
AUGUST						SEPTEMBER					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21
26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28
OCTOBER						NOVEMBER					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30
YEAR DAY											
The Second Saturday December 30th											
DECEMBER						JANUARY					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	..	..

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

The twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

The odd 365th day of the year is interpolated between December and January; the 366th day of Leap Year is set between June and July. These days are known as Year Day and Leap Day and fall on the second day of the double Saturday, the last day of December and June. Year Day and Leap Day are designated as the

second Saturday December 30th or December Y; and the second Saturday June 30th or June L. This last method of designation avoids confusion with the thirty-one day months which begin every quarter.

January 1st and July 1st always fall on Sunday, the first day of the week, whereby the continuity of the week is maintained.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized; and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.



# FIXATION OF EASTER IN A NEW CALENDAR

*From the Official Report of the League of Nations Preparatory Committee*

The date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25. This causes many inconveniences. School, university and judicial work and commercial interests, including those relating to transport, are particularly affected. The beginning of the scholastic year and some of its holidays are fixed, whereas others are movable. The same disadvantages apply to the judicial, administrative, industrial or popular holidays. Many commercial transactions and the transport services connected with them are severally prejudiced by the changing date of Easter; in particular, business dealing with textiles, articles of fashion and the hotel industry.

While the Special Committee felt that no decision on what is essentially a religious question was practicable without an agreement among the various high religious authorities concerned, it suggested that Easter should be fixed for the Sunday following the second Saturday in April. Naturally, if the question of Easter is separated from that of establishing a perpetual calendar, the term "fixing" in the strict sense of the word could not be applied to the reform scheme; the expression "stabilization" is the only correct term, because, if the calendar is not perpetual and if, as is almost universally consid-

ered, Easter must fall on a Sunday, its dates will unavoidably oscillate within a seven-day period.

Certain Governments stated that, in their view, the principle of fixity or stabilization was entirely a matter for the religious authorities to decide. General demand for the stabilization of Easter is found in the reports received from most national committees.

The majority of the Christian churches have declared their willingness to accept the stabilization of the date of Easter on condition that such a step should simultaneously be accepted by all the churches. The Holy See emphasized that it did not think it possible, without very serious reasons, to depart from a time-honored religious tradition, but agreed that if it were demonstrated that the fixing of Easter would be universally beneficial it was ready to submit the question to an Ecumenical Council.

In order to meet the views of the Holy See, the object of the Conference, so far as the stabilization of Easter is concerned, would be to ascertain whether the Governments represented consider, from a purely civil point of view, that, in the words of the letter from the Holy See, the stabilization of the date of Easter is or is not "demanded by the general good."



Printed in the United States of America by  
Federal Printing Co., New York, N. Y.